

CANTON HERALD.

ALANS & T. C. TUPPER, EDITORS.

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CANTON HERALD
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TERMS.

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Advertisements—For a less than one year, and for a longer period, at the rate of ten cents per line for each insertion, and fifty cents for each continuation. The number of insertions will be continued until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.

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A third time he is attacked with the same disease, and a third time he has it in his power to avail himself of the same panacea; he is urged to take it and take it quickly; he is reminded by his friends who had witnessed his former illness of the speedy and happy effect which it then produced upon his system, and with despair depicted on every countenance they entreat him to resort to the same again. To all their entreaties he answers, I have taken this medicine twice, it has cured me twice; for this very reason I am convinced it has lost its virtues, lost its efficacy. I will try an experiment which a certain new and very celebrated physician has lately recommended: he tries it, and he dies. Now what would you in the plenitude of your wisdom think of this man? The most plausible excuse which I could possibly render for him, would be, that he was extremely fond of experiments.

But it is useless to speak of the many benefits or utility of that which we are told we shall never enjoy; and as we are informed in the President's Message that the government can take care of itself and the people must take care of themselves, the sooner we make provision for our protection the better. To do this, your Legislature should have no time in sanctioning the charter for a Union Bank, passed last session. This second approval is rendered necessary by a restriction in our Constitution, requiring the concurrence of two consecutive legislatures to pledge the faith of the State. It is unnecessary for me to enter into minute concerning this institution, as I believe the mode and manner of its operation are generally understood. Its basis is the soil of our country, and at the same time that it enables us to discharge our debts by a pledge of real estate, our lands will enhance instead of depreciate in value, from the fact that it enables the owner to obtain upon the faith of his land a liberal loan, not for four, six, or twelve months; but for three, four, or five years.

To arrive at a proper estimate of an institution of this kind, it is only necessary to contrast the situation of the planters of Mississippi with the majority of the planters of Louisiana. There they have had a similar institution in operation for some time, and according to the opinion of many of the most intelligent citizens of that State, it has been of more essential service to the planter than all the other institutions combined. I am persuaded, by proper management, the Bank can commence operations in less than twelve months, as I am informed that Governor Lynch has received assurances from Holland that a loan can be negotiated.

Fellow citizens, I have never yet been so chimerical as to believe that the Legislature of any State could legislate her people out of debt; but I do contend that legislative action can aid and assist the people, provided they will act, and aid and assist themselves. This I believe of Madison county. I think I know her people sufficiently well to authorize me in saying, that if they can only obtain time until once again their locks grow forth, they will, Samson like, burst asunder the chains of debt which are entwined around them. That you might obtain this time, a law was proposed and passed during the last session, authorizing the debtor to appeal from the decision of the Circuit to the High Court of Errors and Appeals, without showing cause of error; but unfortunately for the people, this intended antidote for the disease of the country, contains within itself a poison, which, if taken, must sooner or later inevitably produce death. I mean the ten per cent. damage to be paid if the decision of the Circuit Court is confirmed; which would be the case nine times out of ten. No planter can pay eight per cent. interest, the cost of appeal, with the additional sum of ten per cent. damage. If he doubts the correctness of my assertion, let him make the calculation. I am in favor of pruning the law of that obnoxious feature—the ten per cent. damage. Whether it would be policy for the Legislature to pass a law, saying that all bank paper, receivable by the State for taxes, should be received by creditors in the payment of their dues, is questioned by some and approved by others. It would have the good effect to increase the value of our money, to deter those who had not sued from suing, and induce those who had sued to be more indulgent. The Legislature of Virginia, a State ever tenacious of her reputation, has passed a similar law. I have ever been the advocate of internal improvement, and flatter myself

that the time is not far distant when we will have the convenience of railroads in many parts of the State; but I am induced to believe that for the present, it would be better to use the surplus revenue in facilitating the operations of the intended Union Bank. It should ever be the duty and pleasure of the Legislature of your State, to foster and cherish education. The aphorism of "the more ignorance, the more peace," originated with kings and tyrants, whose interest it was to deceive the people; and accords not with the genius and spirit of a republican government.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, I would observe, that I have been a citizen of your State from my childhood to the present period. I am bound by the strongest ligaments that can bind man to his country. All that I possess is within the limits of the State, and the greater portion in Madison county. I am a planter, and from planting are my principal expectations. I cannot benefit myself by legislation without assisting you. If I am elected, it will be my pride to serve you, and to serve you at least faithfully, if not ably; but if, in making your selection, others should be preferred, I will endeavor, though hard be the task, to bow with due deference to your sovereign will.

H. G. MARSHALL.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE N. Y. HERALD.

Washington, Sept. 28.

The Postponement Bill has not yet passed the House, although out of committee and exposed to the previous question. The bill was taken from the committee of the whole house on the state of the Union, on Tuesday evening, after a session of nine hours. It was discussed yesterday until eight o'clock in the evening, after a session of ten hours—making in the three first sessions of the present week, thirty-four hours consumed in one continued stream of talk. The number of speeches already made exceeds fifty. They will cover more than two hundred and fifty columns of the biggest newspaper in the country. No wonder John Bull calls us a nation of talkers. The very best speech in the House for the session came from Menifee, of Kentucky, who addressed the House yesterday upon the postponement bill. He is a young man, not yet I believe more than twenty-six years of age—well-read, talented, prompt, and every way suited for a member of the popular branch of the national legislature. In appearance he looks like Wise of Virginia, who for a year past has occupied a prominent position in Congress. Menifee, should he live, and maintain the rank he can, will be the Henry Clay of Kentucky, when the distinguished Senator of that name shall lay aside the honors of office, and once more become a citizen of the United States. Wise also made one of his best speeches against the bill in question.

The Mississippi election occupied the morning hour of the House on yesterday and to-day. The majority of the committee on contested elections have reported that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson are entitled for the whole of the twenty-fifth Congress. Their reasons for coming to this conclusion, are, that their election of members of Congress cannot constitutionally take place but once during each Congress, and that having taken place, there cannot be a new election for the present Congress. The minority of the committee say that the choice which has been effected is merely to fill a vacancy—that the proclamation issued by the Governor of Mississippi to the electors, had reference only to the present special session of Congress—that the proclamation proposed in so many words to hold an election on the third Monday and Tuesday of July, 1837, to supply a vacancy in Congress until the regular annual election which should take place in November, 1837—and that the electors voted only in reference to such vacancy. Thus stands the question. The morning hour is appropriated to its discussion, and probably a warm debate will be elicited before the question is decided. The decision will be decided, it is thought, on party grounds. Should it be thus decided, the result will probably be favorable to Claiborne and Gholson. The Senate have nothing before them but the sub-treasury scheme. While the House are together in sessions of nine, ten and fifteen hours, as they have been the present week, the Senate can come and go at pleasure. Most of the Senators have made all the speeches they intended to make. The splen-

did effort of Clay on Monday last, is still the theme of admiration. The merchants should honor him as one of their ablest and best defenders, and the friends of a sound and uniform currency, a regulator of exchanges, and a National Bank, will find in him, and in Daniel Webster, the ablest champions in the country. Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, addressed the Senate for two hours yesterday, in favor of the sub-treasury scheme, against the State Bank, and in opposition to the "Monster." Mr. Walker has some peculiar notions of his own, and one is, that if the members of Congress will go home, and tell their constituents that there is no pressure—that there has been no pressure—that the sub-treasury experiment is a good experiment, and the State Bank experiment a bad one—in a word, if they will say that *all is well, all will be well!* *Mirabile dictu!* What kind of constituents does Mr. Walker represent, that thus he boldly gives his opinion? The people *en masse* are certainly as capable of forming an opinion as three hundred Senators and Representatives in Congress. Three hundred against six millions are rather an unequal number to come in contest. Mr. Walker says also, that whenever a majority of the people of Mississippi, or the Legislature, shall require him to vote for a National Bank, he will resign his seat rather than vote for such an institution. Does any State in the Union want such an institution more than Mississippi? Numerous petitions have already been sent from that quarter, favoring the establishment of such a bank; and more, I am told, will be presented at the regular session of Congress.

The National Bank system has excited a good deal more interest than was anticipated before Congress came together. The reports of the committee of finance in the Senate, and the committee of ways and means in the House of Representatives, have caused the discussion. They have said that it was inexpedient to have a National Bank, and no man has said that it was expedient. It was impossible when the Executive, Cabinet, Senate and House of Representatives were opposed to such an institution. The whigs, therefore, came together not opposed to such an institution, but opposed to any action in reference to it, when they know that action would terminate in defeat. The dominant party, seeing their strength, have done only as they have done, in order to coerce and compel men to do what it was not necessary to have done.

Four o'clock, P. M.—The ablest speech of the session has been delivered to-day. Mr. Webster has been upon the floor for two hours, in a speech generally admitted by all parties to be the ablest delivered in Congress for many years. Mr. Webster has been one of the last speakers upon the question; and yet although among the last, he has sustained himself by a new, ingenious and able argument. The Senate Chamber was crowded in every part. The speech of Mr. Webster has made a great impression among the listeners of the House, and among the Senators, seemingly, judging from the strict attention of all present. Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, followed Mr. Webster.

The House have done nothing of importance, beyond listening to a further discussion upon the Postponement Bill. It will pass the House to-night. The Mississippi election was discussed at some length during the morning hours, and has been made the order of the day for Saturday next.

We have no news of importance in the city. A new delegation of Indians, consisting of Sioux, Sacs and Foxes, reached the city two days since, making about sixty now in council. No decision has been given to the proposition of government. The council, it is expected, will close during the present week. Nothing new from the north, except an account of the proceedings of the meeting at Tammany Hall. The conservatives there approved of the conservatives here. The meeting ended in a riot.

Minister to Texas.—Alcee La-branche, Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Texas, has departed on his mission. This gentleman is a native of Louisiana, and the first native of that State that the General Government has appointed to any important public station. *Natchez Courier.*

To err on the side of feeling and humanity is never a disgrace.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.

We have had our time and times of laughing at animal magnetism. We shall laugh at it no more. There is something awfully mysterious in the principle, beyond the power of man to fathom or explain. Being in Providence on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the 26th, 27th, and 28th of August, an opportunity was afforded us of seeing and taking part in a series of experiments, with a young blind lady, while under the magnetic influence, the results of which were not only marvellous in our eyes, but absolutely astounding. The exhibition was not public, and the parties were all people of the first respectability, professional and otherwise. Having heard much upon the subject, and disbelieved all the experiments were made before a private circle of ladies and gentlemen, at our own urgent solicitation.

We have written a narrative of the circumstances, comprising some fifty or sixty pages of foolscap; and we venture to say, that nothing hitherto published upon that subject, is so wonderful by far, as the facts of which we were witness—all of which we saw and part of which we were. We shall publish our narrative, on taking it to Providence for examination, provided we can obtain permission of the parties—who have hitherto avoided publications, or public exhibitions.

One surprising incident we will mention. On Sunday while we were in Providence, a small package was received from Mr. Stephen Covill of Troy, containing, as he wrote to his friends, a note, which he wished Miss B. to read, while under the magnetic influence, without breaking the seal, if she could. Mr. C. had been induced to try this experiment, in consequence of having heard of extraordinary performances of the kind; which, of course, he doubted. The package, or letter, was evidently composed of several envelopes. The outer one was composed of thick blue paper. On Sunday evening, Miss B. who, it must be borne in mind, when awake, is blind, was put into a magnetic slumber, and the letter given to her with instructions to read it. She said she would take it to bed with her, and read it before morning. On Monday morning she gave the reading as follows: "No other than the eye of Omnipotence can read this, in this envelopment.—1837."

We made a memorandum of this reading, and examined the package containing, as she said, the sentence. She said, then, on Monday morning, that there were one or two words between the word 'envelopment' and the date, as we understood her which she could not make out. We examined the seal with the closest scrutiny. The seal of Mr. Covill was unbroken, and to turn the letter, or to read it without opening, with human eyes, was impossible.

After our return to the city, viz: on Wednesday last, we addressed a letter to Mr. Covill, to ascertain whether the reading of the blind somnambulist was correct. The following is his reply:

Troy, Sept. 1, 1837.
DEAR SIR—Your's of yesterday I received by this morning's mail, and as to your enquiry relative to the package submitted to Miss B. while under the magnetic influence, I have to say, the package came to hand yesterday. The sentence had been written by a friend, and sealed by him at my request, and in such a manner as was supposed could not have been read by any human device, without breaking the seal. We think the seals have not been broken until returned. The sentence as read by Miss B. is—*"No other than the eye of Omnipotence can read this, in this envelopment.—1837."* And as written in the original, on a card, and another card placed on the face of the writing, and enclosed in a thick blue paper enveloped, was—*"No other than the eye of Omnipotence can read this sentence in this envelope; Troy, N. York, August, 1837."*

Respectfully yours &c.

STEPHEN COVILL.

P. S. We have just received a note from Providence, with permission to publish our own narrative. But as it is very long, and equally complex and wonderful, we shall first take it to Providence, for the examination of those who were present on the occasion—our aim being scrupulous exactness. We also lead a note for the blind lady to read, sealed with seven seals. We have received it this morning, the seals unbroken, with the answer written on the outside. This answer is correct, as far as it goes. We were in great haste at the time of preparing the note,

and having the odd title of a queer old book in our pocket, printed in a small Italic letter, we wrote a part of the note with a pencil, and stuck on two and a half lines of the small italic printing, with a waler. The note, written and printed, as we left it, was in these words:

"The following is the title, equally quaint and amusing, of a book which was published in England, in the time of Oliver Cromwell:—*Eggs of Charity, layed by the Chickens of the Covenant and boiled by the waters of Divine love. Take ye and eat.*"

The following is the answer, sent by Miss B.—, through an intimate friend.—

"The following is a title, equally amazing (or amusing) and quaint, of a book published in England in the time of Oliver Cromwell:—*Eggs of Charity*—"

"Miss B. does not know whether the word is amazing or amusing.—Something is written after the 'eggs of charity,' which she cannot make out."

This much for the present. We make no comments. What we know to be true, we fear not to declare.—Facts sustained by the evidence of our own senses, we trust we shall ever have the boldness to publish.—In regard to our narrative, it is alike wonderful and inexplicable. As Paulding's black witch in Koningsmark, says—*"I've seen what I've seen—I know what I know."*

From the Vicksburg Sentinel & Examiner.

LYNCHING.

This incarnate demon of outrage, violence and blood still continues to disgrace our unhappy country. It is only a few weeks since humanity was shocked by a most atrocious and revolting outrage, inflicted by those sanguinary spirits of barbarism, the Lynchers, on the person of a Mr. Saunders, of Madison county, in this State. These enemies of the peace of society, of order, law and civilization, dragged this respectable planter from the bosom of his family, and mutilated him in the most brutal manner—maiming him most inhumanly, besides cutting off his nose and ears, and scarring his body to the very ribs! We believe the subject of this foul outrage still drags out a miserable existence—an object of horror and pity. Last week a club of Lynchers amounting to four or five individuals, as we have been credibly informed, broke into the house of Mr. Scott of Wilkinson county, a respectable member of the bar, forced him out, and hung him dead on the next tree. We have heard of numerous minor outrages committed against the peace of society, and the welfare and happiness of the country; but we mention these as the most enormous that we have heard for some months.

It now becomes our painful duty, as conductors of a free press, to notice a most disgraceful outrage committed by the Lynchers of Vicksburg, on last Sunday, against the majesty of the laws, the honor of the country, the prosperity and happiness of the people. The victim of this cruel and ferocious spirit in this case was a Mr. Grace, formerly of the neighborhood of Warrenton, Va. but for two years a resident of this city. He was detected in giving free passes to slaves and brought to trial before Squire Maxcy.—Unfortunately for the wretch, either through the want of law, or evidence, he could not be punished, and he was set at liberty by the magistrate. The City Marshal seeing that a few in the crowd were disposed to lay violent hands on the prisoner in the event of his escaping punishment by law, resolved to accompany him to his house. The Lynch mob still followed and the Marshal finding the prisoner could only be protected by hurrying him to jail, endeavored to effect that object; The Lynchers however pursued the officer of the law, dragged him from his horse, bruised him and conveyed the prisoner to the most convenient point of the city for carrying their blood thirsty designs into execution. We blush while we record the atrocious deed—in this city, containing nearly 5000 souls, in the broad light of day, this aged wretch was stripped and flogged, we believe within hearing of the lamentations and the shrieks of his afflicted wife and children.

It is not for this wretch that we would awaken public sympathy, or call down popular indignation against the infernal code by which he was illegally punished; no, no; we believe him to have been guilty of numerous crimes, for which the laws of the country, if they have not already, ought to provide solitary confinement, if not the punishment of death.—We believe him to have been a bad member of society; and we would put others in the South on their guard if he should settle in their neighborhood. He is said to be quite grey, having light complexion, blue eyes, and is about fifty years of age. In the name of heaven to what is our country coming? When is the spirit of turbulence, outrage and barbarism to have an end? Are we to dispense with all laws except those of the strongest arm? If the people do not organize and swear upon the altar of the living God to crush the atrocious spirit of Lynchism—to